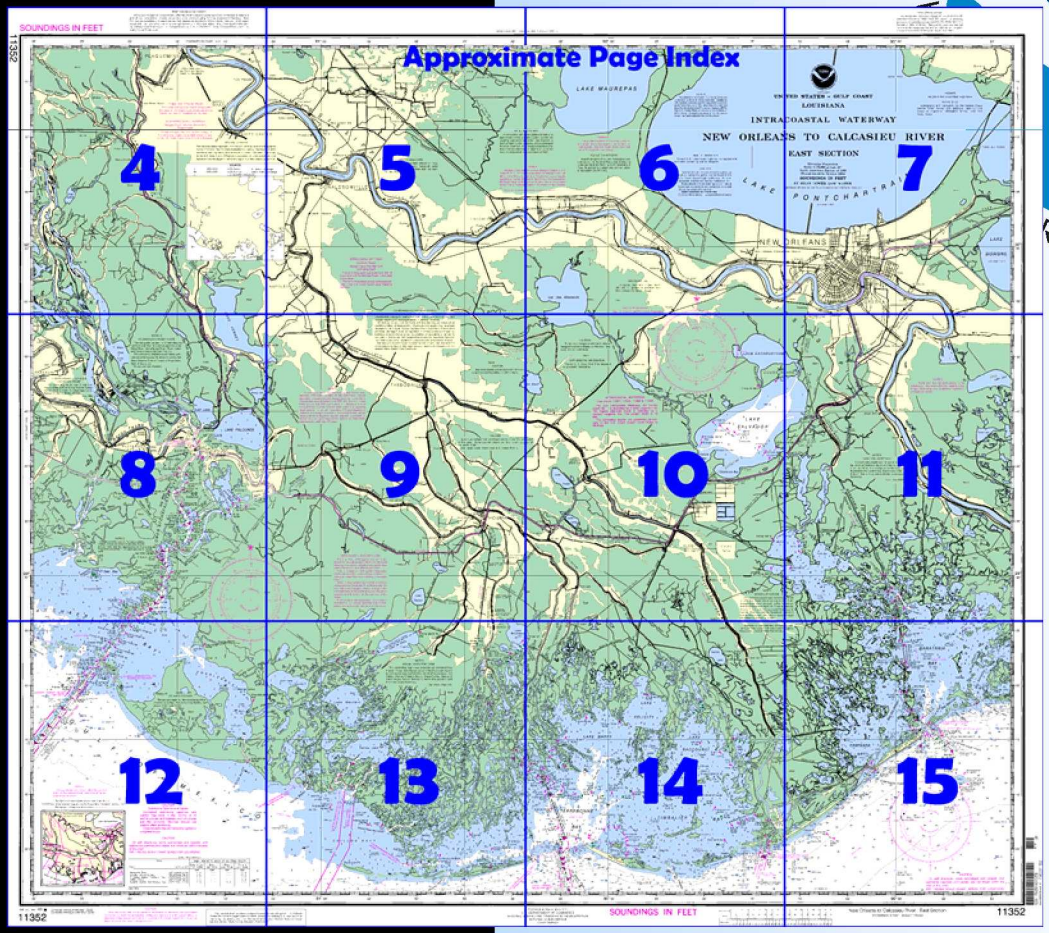
BookletChart™

New Orleans To Calcasieu River - East Section

(NOAA Chart 11352)

A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*



NOAA — National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration — Department of Commerce

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

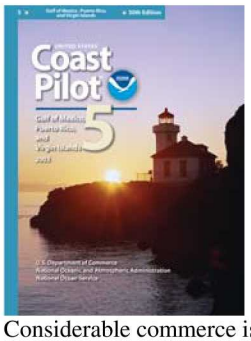
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 5, Chapter 7, 8 & 9 excerpts]

(381) **Lake Pontchartrain,** roughly elliptical in shape, is 36 miles long, 22 miles wide at the widest part, 10 to 16 feet deep, and lies N of the Mississippi River at New Orleans. The lake connects with the Mississippi River through the Inner Harbor Navigation Canal; with Lake Borgne through The Rigolets and Chef Menteur Pass; and with Lake Maurepas through Pass Manchac and North Pass. Considerable commerce is carried on Lake Pontchartrain, the principal items being sand and gravel, shell, stone, petroleum products, lumber, cement, chemicals, steel products, and foodstuffs.

(4) **Mississippi River** empties into the N central part of the Gulf of Mexico through a number of mouths or passes which, taken together, form the delta of the river. The river and its tributaries form the largest network of navigable waters in the world. The two principal passes, South Pass and Southwest Pass, are about 1,600 nautical miles from New York, 500 nautical miles from Key West, 300 nautical miles E of Galveston, and 440 nautical miles E of Corpus Christi. The river is the access to the Ports of New Orleans and Baton Rouge, and the numerous cities in the central part of the United States located in the Mississippi River Valley and along its tributaries, the Ohio, Missouri, Red, Tennessee, and other rivers flowing into it. From the mouth, at the entrance to Southwest Pass, it is about 1,840 miles to Minneapolis, 1,960 miles to Pittsburgh, 1,680 miles to Knoxville, and 1,530 miles to Chicago via the Illinois Waterway.

(37) **Barataria Bay** is a large marsh-fringed, shallow lake, separated from the Gulf by two low, narrow sand islands known as **Grand Terre Islands.** The bay has general depths of 4 to 6 feet and is frequented chiefly by oilmen, fishermen, and oystermen, who use launches of 3 to 4 feet in draft. Except for fishing camps, the only settlement on the bay is Grand Isle.

(42) **Barataria Pass** is the main entrance to Barataria Bay. A jetty, marked off its outer end by a private light, extends SE from the E tip of **Grand Isle** on the W side of the pass.

(63) **Bay des Ilettes, Bay Joyeux, Bay Tambour,** and **Caminada Bay** are on the W side of Barataria Bay from which they are partially separated by low, marshy islands. These are shallow bodies of water 2 to 4 feet in depth and of the same characteristics as Barataria Bay. These bays provide approaches to the Southwestern Louisiana Canal, which connects Barataria Bay with Bayou Lafourche and Timbalier Bay.

(64) **Caminada Pass,** about 7 miles SW of Barataria Bay, connects Caminada Bay with the Gulf. The pass is little used, as every storm shifts the entrance channel.

(106) **Timbalier Bay** and **Terrebonne Bay** are large shoal-water bays separated from the Gulf by a chain of low sand islands. These waters are accessible from the Gulf through several passes having depths of 4 to 14 feet; however, the depths in Timbalier and Terrebonne Bays range from 4 to 9 feet. There are no settlements of importance in the area, but the bays are frequented by large numbers of fishing and oystering craft which carry their catch through the inside passages to New Orleans and Houma. This area has numerous oil well structures.

(107) **Lake Barre,** N of Terrebonne Bay, has general depths of 4 to 6 feet. **Seabreeze (Lake Barre) Pass** provides a passage marked by a light into Bayou Terrebonne and to **Lake la Graisse** at the NW end of Terrebonne Bay. **Pass Barre** connects with Terrebonne Bay, and several passages at the NE corner of the bay lead to Lake Felicity.

(108) **Old Lady Lake** is a shoal body of water between Lake Raccourci and Lake Barre and S of Lake Felicity. Numerous passages connect with these lakes and with Timbalier Bay. The lake has depths of 3 to 4 feet, but the passes are shallow and restrict entry to boats drawing 1 or 2 feet.

(109) **Lake Felicity,** with depths of 5 to 6 feet, is N of Old Lady Lake. Many bayous and passes connect with adjacent bays and lakes. Most of the bayous to the E and N of Lake Felicity are used as oyster bedding grounds and, accordingly, contain numerous oyster reefs. The water in the bayous shoals rapidly where the bayous widen, and the channels are difficult to follow without local knowledge. An inside route between Bayou Terrebonne and Bayou Lafourche passes through Lake Felicity; thence through Bayou Jean Lacroix, Cutoff Canal, Grand Bayou Canal, and Canal Blue. The entrance to Lake Felicity is marked by a light.

(110) **Lake Raccourci** is a shoal body of water lying N of Timbalier Bay. The general depths are 4 to 5 feet.

(124) **Cat Island Pass,** 60 miles W of Southwest Pass, connects the deepest part of Terrebonne Bay with the Gulf and is the principal entrance into Terrebonne Bay.

(163) **Caillou Bay,** a large bight with general depths of 5 feet, is N and E of **Raccoon Point** at the W end of Isles Dernieres.

(185) **Atchafalaya Bay** is a large indentation in the coast of Louisiana 112 miles W of Southwest Pass, Mississippi River. The bay is about 28 miles long in nearly an E-W direction, averages 7 miles in width, is full of shoals and oyster reefs, and has general depths ranging from 3 to 9 feet.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Dec 19/09
Corrected through LNM Dec 15/09

HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

NOTE B
Shoaling to 2 feet and numerous uncharted stumps, snags and logs are reported to exist in New Pass and the approaches to New Pass from about four miles south and southwest.
Jul. 1982

LOWER ATCHAFALAYA RIVER AND BAYOU TECHE
The controlling depth was 2 feet from the Atchafalaya River to the Franklin Bridge; thence shoal to bare to Charenton Canal; thence 4½ feet to Breaux Bridge.
May 1995

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U. S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER
A natural channel of project depth (40 feet) or greater is available from New Orleans to Baton Rouge.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

NOTE G
ATCHAFALAYA RIVER ROUTE
The navigation project is 12 feet deep by 125 feet wide from the Mississippi River via Older River, Atchafalaya River, Grand Lake and Sixmile Lake to Morgan City, LA.
The controlling depths are published periodically in Navigation Bulletins issued by the New Orleans District Corps of Engineers, New Orleans, LA.
Buoys are not charted.

NOTE J
ATCHAFALAYA RIVER
The project depth for the Atchafalaya River channel is 20 feet. For controlling depths, see charts 11351 and 11354.

NOTE E
COLREGS demarcation lines follow the general trend at the seaward high water shoreline except where charted.

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:175,000 at Lat 30°
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)
SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

CAUTION
Fixed and floating obstructions, some submerged, may exist within the magenta tinted bridge construction area. Mariners are advised to proceed with caution.

NOTE F
BARATARIA WATERWAY
The controlling depth was 11 feet across the bar channel; thence a depth of 4 feet to Lt. 19. From Lt.19 to the entrance of the Bayou Rigolettes the controlling depth was 4 feet; thence 7 feet to the junction with the Intracoastal Waterway.
Dec 2008 - May 2009

CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

RULES OF THE ROAD
See U.S. Coast Guard Publication "Navigation Rules" for Rules of the Road.

ARTICULATED AIDS
An articulated aid to navigation consists of a pipe structure that oscillates around a universal coupling connected to a sinker. The structure is kept upright by the buoyancy of a submerged flotation chamber. It is designed primarily to mark narrow channels in depths of up to 60 feet. All articulated aids are labelled ***"Art"***.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

NOTE I
BAYOU LAFOURCHE
The controlling depth was 20 feet for a width of 300 feet from the entrance in the Gulf, through Belle Pass Channel, to Port Fourchon; thence a centerline depth of 12 feet to Leeville; thence 7 feet to the Intracoastal Waterway at Larose; thence 4 feet to Raceland; thence 3 feet to Thibodaux. The old entrance through the jetties is closed by a dam.
Oct 1989 - Sep 2009
Numerous pilings, dolphins, obstructions, platforms, and abandoned well heads exist throughout Bayou Lafourche from Belle Pass to Leeville.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
(Landside Route)
Morgan City to Port Allen (LR)
Controlling Depth
The controlling depth was 6 feet April 1991 to its junction with the Alternate Route in the Lower Grand River.
The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOTE S
Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY AIDS
The U.S. Aids to Navigation System is designed for use with nautical charts, and the exact meaning of an aid to navigation may not be clear unless the appropriate chart is consulted.
Aids to navigation marking the Intracoastal Waterway exhibit unique yellow symbols to distinguish them from aids marking other waterways.
When following the Intracoastal Waterway westward from Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX, aids with yellow triangles should be kept on the starboard side of the vessel and aids with yellow squares should be kept on the port side of the vessel.
A horizontal yellow band provides no lateral information, but simply identifies aids to navigation as marking the Intracoastal Waterway.

GULF INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
Morgan City to Port Allen Route (MP)
Project Depth
12 feet Morgan City, LA., to Port Allen, LA.
The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

NOTE A
Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 8th Coast Guard District in New Orleans, LA, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in New Orleans, LA.
Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

HORIZONTAL DATUM
The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 do not require conversion to NAD 83 for plotting on this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
(Use charts 11367, 11355, 11354, & 11350)
The Gulf Intracoastal Waterway via Harvey Canal No. 1 is indicated by a solid magenta line. The Algiers Alternate Route is indicated by a dashed magenta line. The project depth is 12 feet.
The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

NOTE D
HOUMA NAVIGATION CANAL
The controlling depth was 6 feet through Cat Island Pass; thence 10 feet from the entrance of the improved channel in Terrebonne Bay (29°06'00"N, 90°34'30"W), to Bayou Petit Caillou; thence 15 feet to Bayou Grand Caillou; thence 10 feet to Bayou Pelton; thence 10 feet to the junction with the Intracoastal Waterway.
Sep 2008 - Nov 2009

NOTE H
The U.S. Coast Guard operates a mandatory Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) system in Berwick Bay waterways. Vessel operating procedures and designated radiotelephone frequencies are published in 33 CFR 161, the U.S. Coast Pilot, and/or the VTS User's Manual. Mariners should consult these sources for applicable rules and reporting requirements. Although mandatory VTS participation is limited to the navigable waters of the United States, certain vessels are encouraged or may be required, as a condition of port entry, to report beyond this area to facilitate traffic management within the VTS area.

CAUTION
Numerous bridges and overhead cables cross the waterways of this area. Some are not shown on this chart because of the small scale.
See larger scale charts and U.S. Coast Pilot 5.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION
Gas and Oil Well Structures
Platforms, gas and oil well structures, some of which are submerged and capped, and submarine pipelines and cables located within the area of this chart are not charted. Use the 1:80,000 chart scale series for locations of gas and oil well structures.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS
Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.
Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.
Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: ———

NOTE X
Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

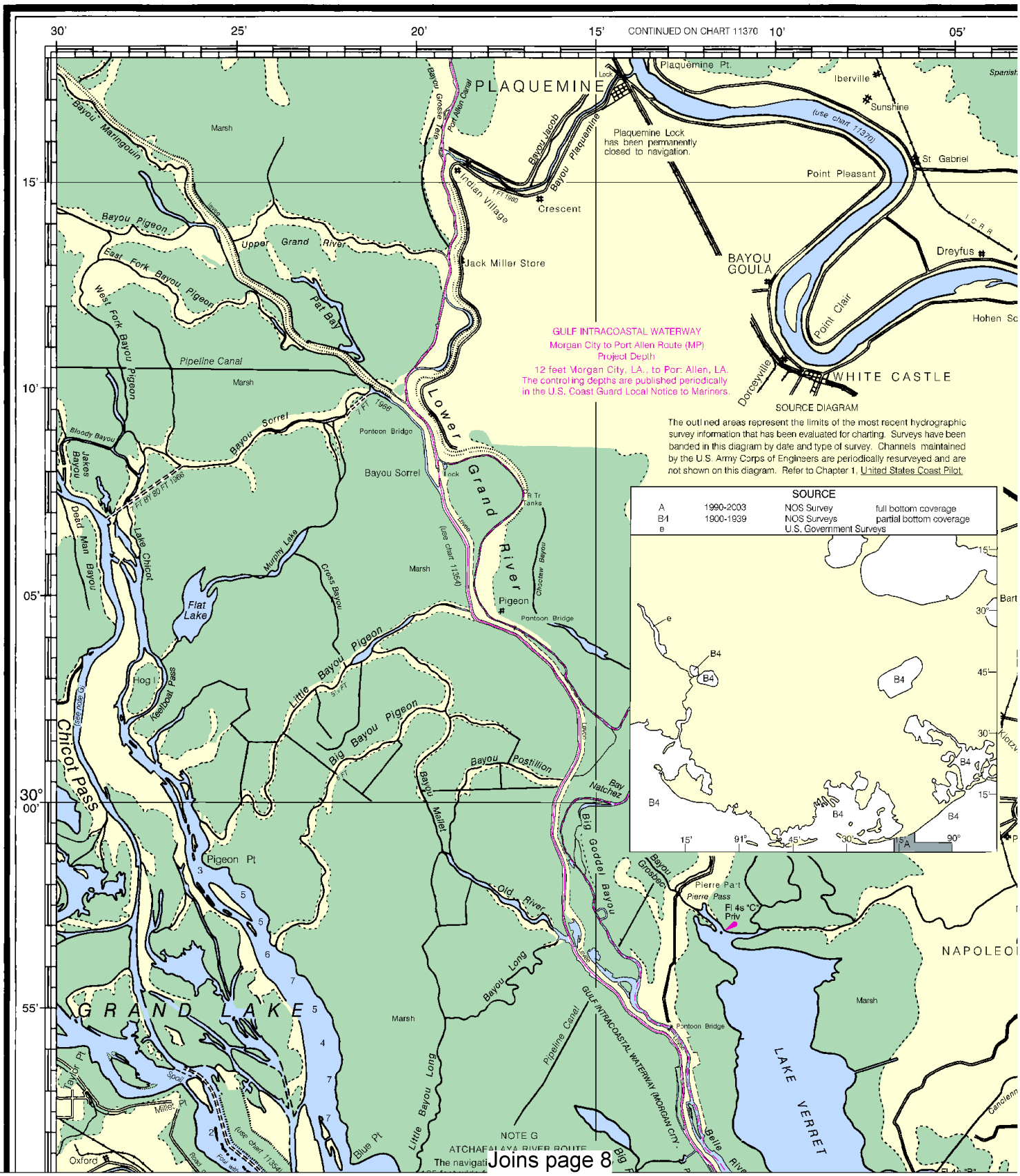
PLACE		Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Barataria Pass	(29°16'N/089°57'W)	1.2	- - -	- - -
Manilla, Barataria Bay	(29°26'N/089°59'W)	1.0	- - -	- - -
Timbalier Island, Timbalier	(29°05'N/090°32'W)	1.2	- - -	- - -
Caillou Boca	(29°04'N/090°48'W)	1.4	- - -	- - -
Eugene Island, Atchafalaya Bay	(29°22'N/091°23'W)	1.9	1.7	0.6

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(Dec 2009)

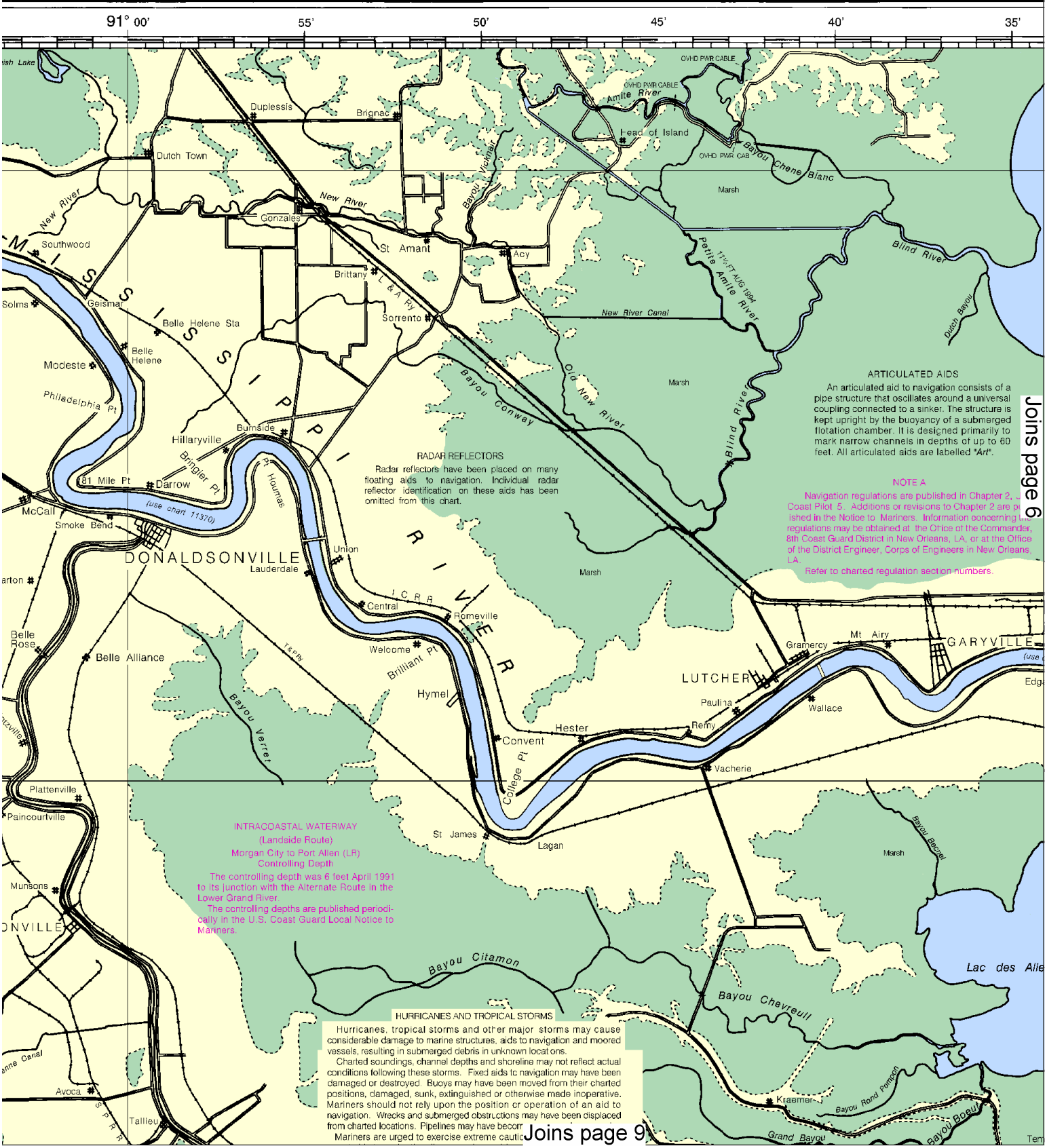
SOUNDINGS IN FEET

11352



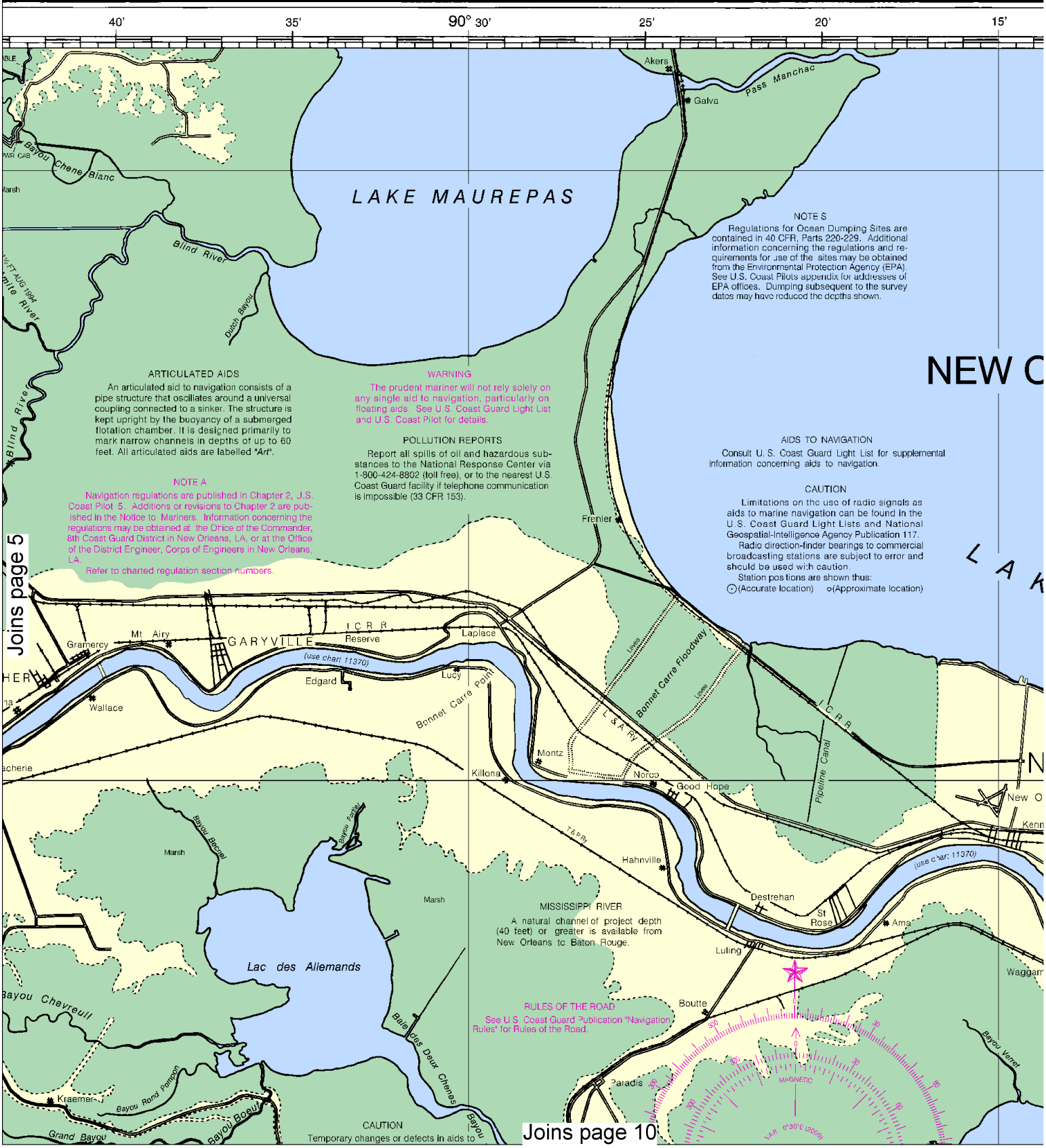
North

Formerly C&GS 1050. 1st Ed., Oct. 1939 C-1939-501 KAPP 46



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:233333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

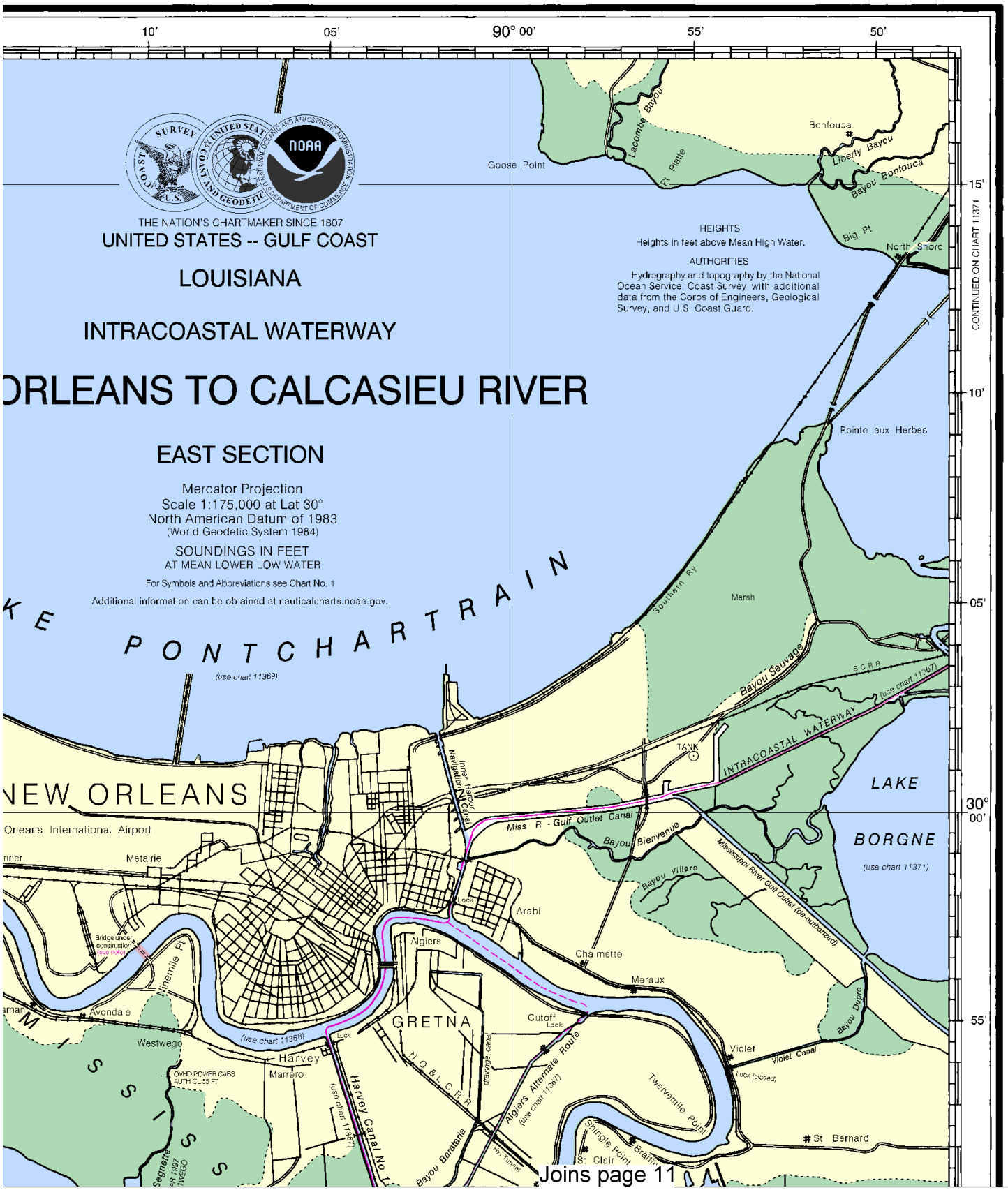
Formerly C&GS 1050. 1st Ed., Oct. 1939 C-1939-501 KAPP 46



North

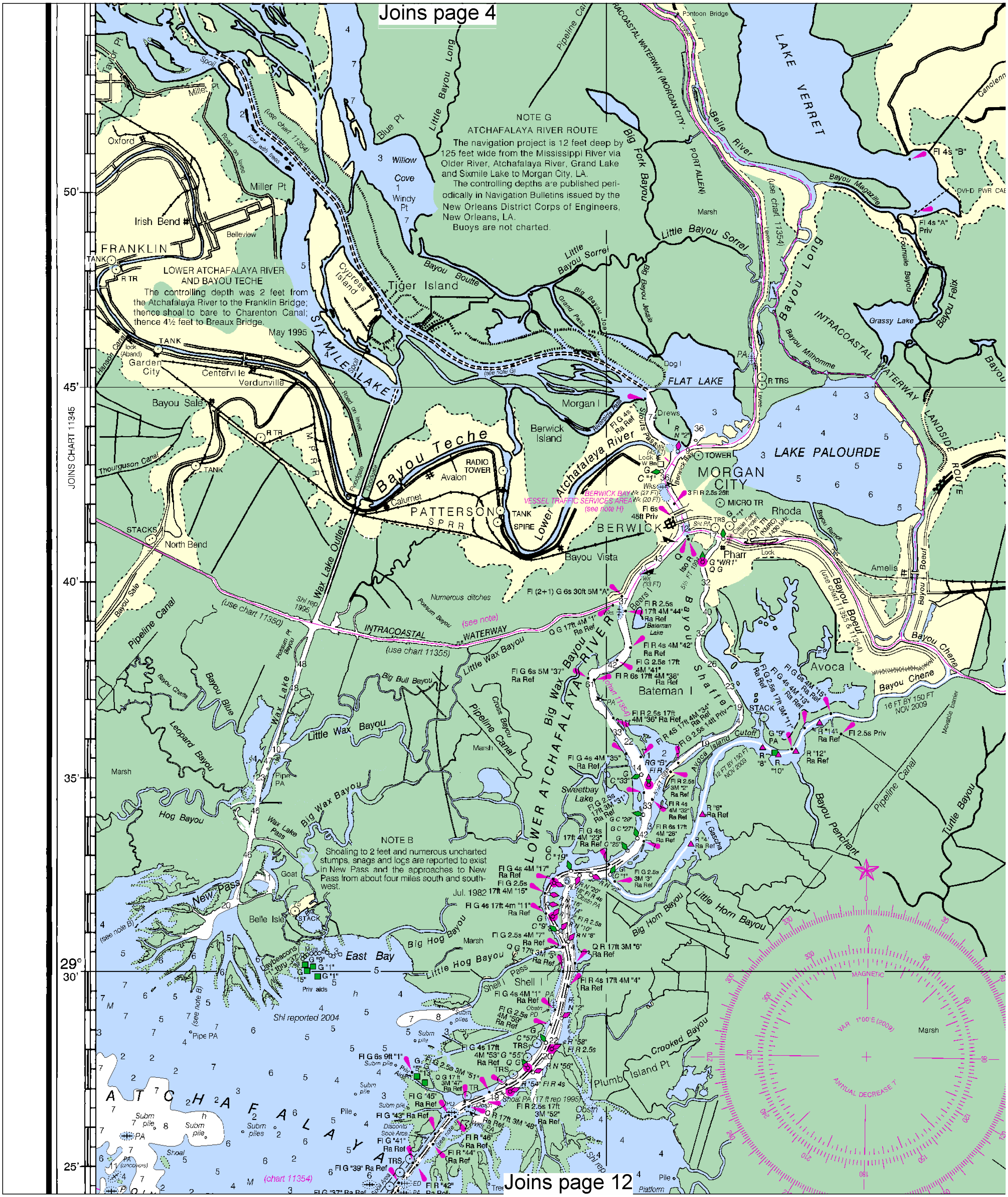
HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 do not require conversion to NAD 83 for plotting on this chart.



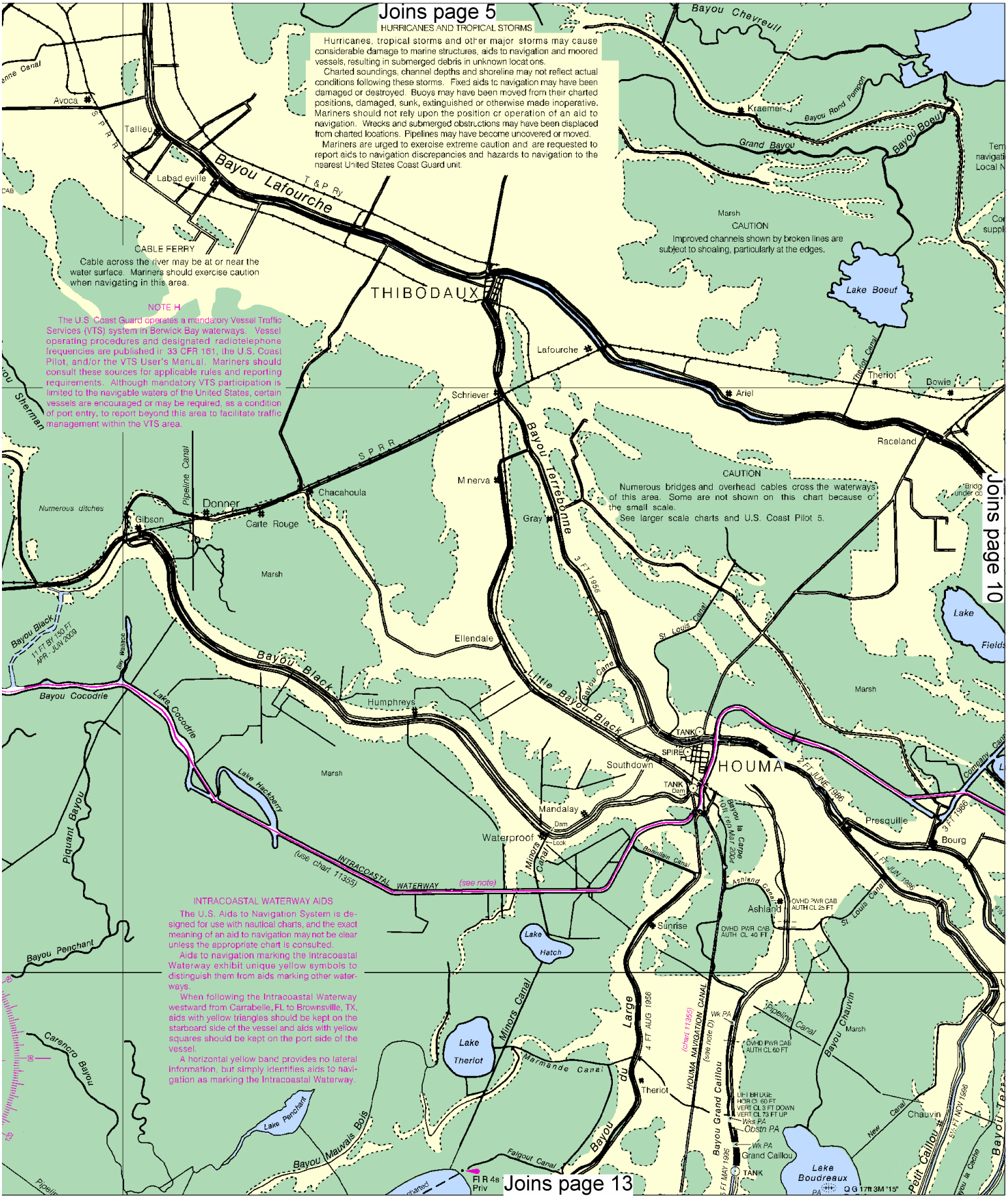
This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .

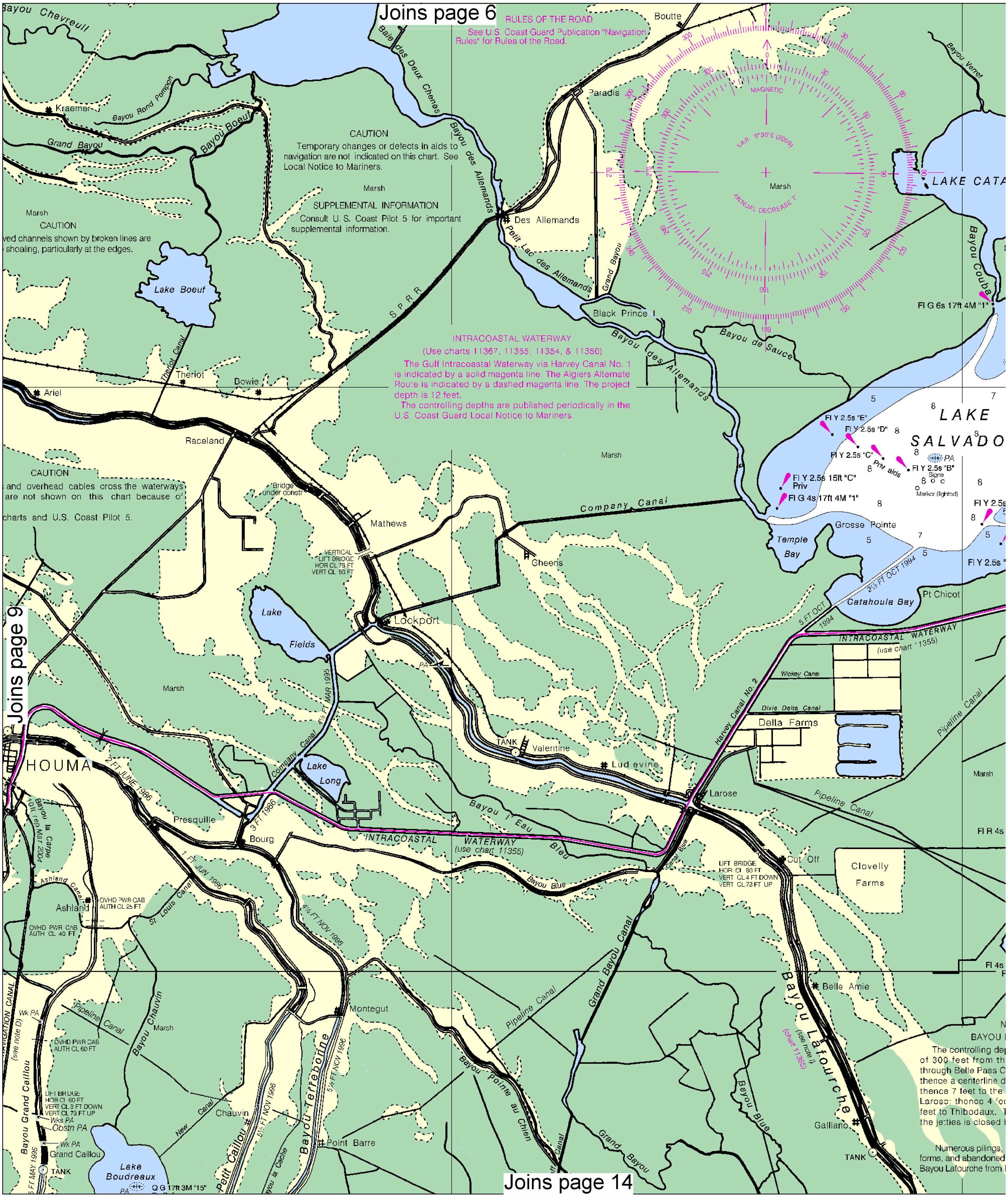
Joins page 4



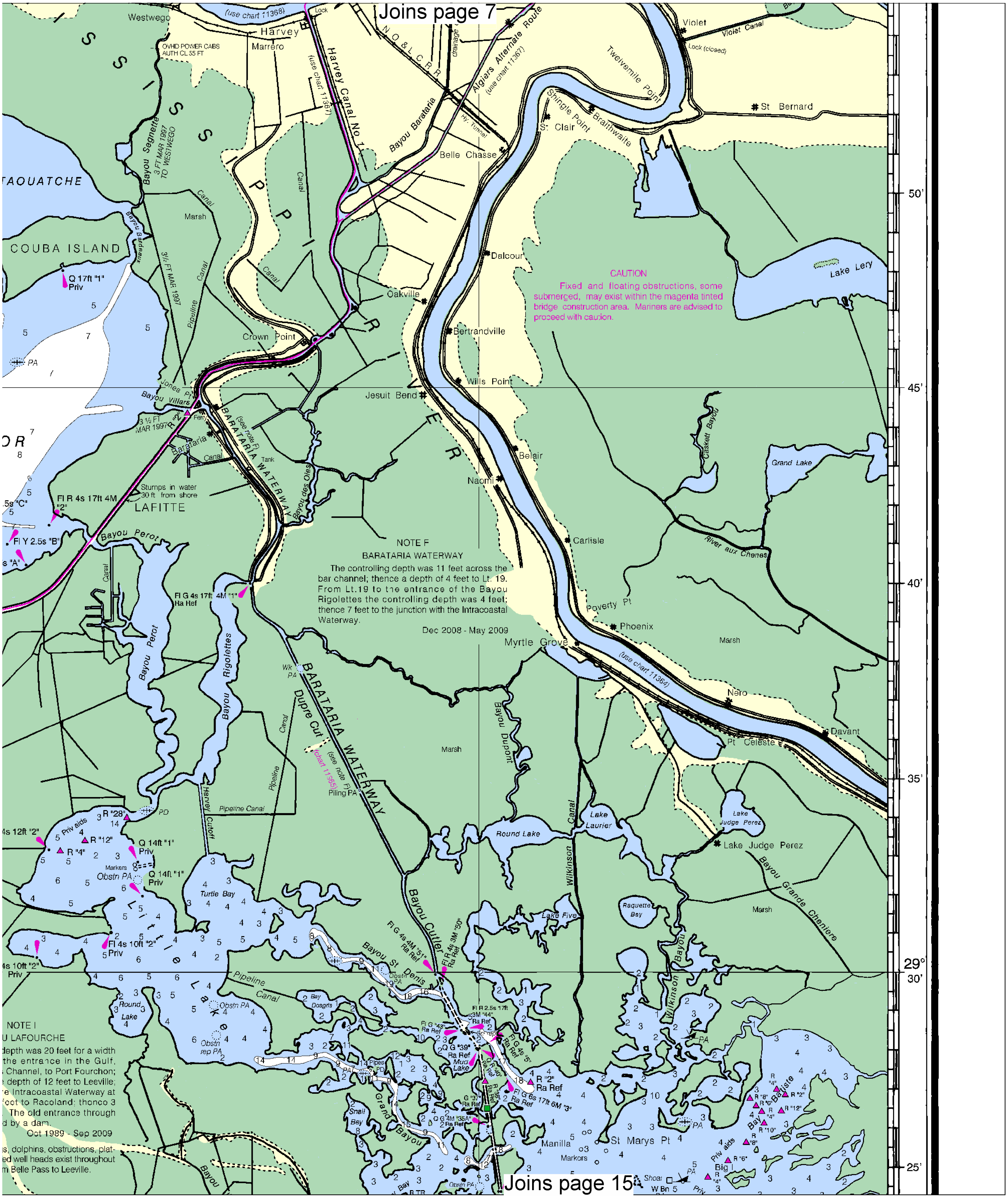
Joins page 12

North


Joins page 5
HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS
Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.
Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.
Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.
Bayou Chevreuil
Kraemer
Bayou Rond Pompon
Grand Bayou
Bayou Boeuf
Avoca
Tallieu
Labadieville
Bayou Lafourche
T & P Ry
S P R R
CABLE FERRY
Cable across the river may be at or near the water surface. Mariners should exercise caution when navigating in this area.
NOTE H
The U.S. Coast Guard operates a mandatory Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) system in Berwick Bay waterways. Vessel operating procedures and designated radiotelephone frequencies are published in 33 CFR 161, the U.S. Coast Pilot, and/or the VTS User's Manual. Mariners should consult these sources for applicable rules and reporting requirements. Although mandatory VTS participation is limited to the navigable waters of the United States, certain vessels are encouraged or may be required, as a condition of port entry, to report beyond this area to facilitate traffic management within the VTS area.
THIBODAUX
Marsh
CAUTION
Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.
Lake Boeuf
Lafourche
Schriever
Theriot
Bowie
Ariel
Raceland
Minerva
Chacahoula
Pipeline Canal
Donner
Carte Rouge
Gibson
Numerous ditches
Gray
Bayou Terrebonne
3 FT 1956
CAUTION
Numerous bridges and overhead cables cross the waterways of this area. Some are not shown on this chart because of the small scale.
See larger scale charts and U.S. Coast Pilot 5.
Joins page 10
Ellendale
St. Louis Canal
Bayou Black
11 FT BY 150 FT APR - JUN 2009
Bay Wallace
Bayou Cocodrie
Lake Cocodrie
Humphreys
Little Bayou Black
Bayou Cane
Marsh
TANK
SPIRE
HOUMA
Southdown
TANK
Dam
Mandalay
Dam
Lock
Waterproof
Minors Canal
Lake Hatchery
Piquant Bayou
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
(use Chart 11355)
(see note)
Bayou la Carpe
10ft rep Mar 2004
Boudreaux Canal
Ashland Canal
Ashland
OVHD PWR CAB AUTH CL 25 FT
OVHD PWR CAB AUTH CL 40 FT
Sunrise
Lake Hatch
Presquille
Bourg
3 FT 1966
7 FT JUNE 1956
7 FT JUN 1956
St. Louis Canal
Company Canal
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY AIDS
The U.S. Aids to Navigation System is designed for use with nautical charts, and the exact meaning of an aid to navigation may not be clear unless the appropriate chart is consulted.
Aids to navigation marking the Intracoastal Waterway exhibit unique yellow symbols to distinguish them from aids marking other waterways.
When following the Intracoastal Waterway westward from Carrabelle, FL to Brownsville, TX, aids with yellow triangles should be kept on the starboard side of the vessel and aids with yellow squares should be kept on the port side of the vessel.
A horizontal yellow band provides no lateral information, but simply identifies aids to navigation as marking the Intracoastal Waterway.
Bayou Penchant
Carencro Bayou
Lake Penchant
Bayou Mauvais Bois
Lake Theriot
Minors Canal
Marmande Canal
Large
4 FT AUG 1956
Bayou du
Theriot
HOUMA NAVIGATION CANAL
(chart 11355)
(see note D)
Wk PA
OVHD PWR CAB AUTH CL 60 FT
Pipeline Canal
Bayou Chauvin
Marsh
LIFT BRIDGE HOR CL 60 FT VERT CL 73 FT UP VERT CL 73 FT DOWN
Wks PA
Obstn PA
Wk PA
Grand Caillou
TANK
Bayou Grand Caillou
7 FT MAY 1995
Lake Boudreaux
Q G 17ft 3M "15"
Petit Caillou
5½ FT NOV 1966
New Canal
Chauvin
Bayou la Cache
Falgout Canal
FIR 4s
Priv
Joins page 13


Joins page 6
Joins page 9
Joins page 14
RULES OF THE ROAD
See U.S. Coast Guard Publication "Navigation Rules" for Rules of the Road.
CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.
SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION
Consult U. S. Coast Pilot 5 for important supplemental information.
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY
(Use charts 11367, 11355, 11354, & 11350)
The Gulf Intracoastal Waterway via Harvey Canal No. 1 is indicated by a solid magenta line. The Algiers Alternate Route is indicated by a dashed magenta line. The project depth is 12 feet.
The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.
MAGNETIC
VAR 0°30'E (2009)
ANNUAL DECREASE 1'
Bayou Chevreuil
Kraemer
Bayou Rond Pompon
Grand Bayou
Bayou Boeuf
Baie des Deux Chenes
Bayou des Allemands
Boutte
Paradis
Des Allemands
Petit Lac des Allemands
Grand Bayou
Black Prince I
Bayou des Allemands
Bayou de Sauce
LAKE SALVADOR
LAKE CATAOUATCHE
Bayou Couba
Bayou Verret
Marsh
Lake Boeuf
Theriot Canal
Theriot
Bowie
Ariel
S P R R
Raceland
CAUTION
Mathews
Company Canal
Gheens
VERTICAL LIFT BRIDGE HOR CL 75 FT VERT CL 50 FT
Lake Fields
Lockport
Temple Bay
Grosse Pointe
Catahoula Bay
Pt Chicot
Fl G 6s 17ft 4M "1"
Fl Y 2.5s "E"
Fl Y 2.5s "D"
Fl Y 2.5s "C"
Fl Y 2.5s "B"
Fl Y 2.5s 15ft "C"
Fl G 4s 17ft 4M "1"
Priv aids
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY (use chart 11355)
Wickey Canal
Dixie Delta Canal
Delta Farms
Harvey Canal No. 2
Pipeline Canal
HOUMA
2 FT JUNE 1986
Company Canal
Lake Long
Valentine
TANK
Lud evine
Larose
Presquille
Bourg
Bayou l'Eau Bleu
INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY (use chart 11355)
Bayou Blue
LIFT BRIDGE HOR CL 80 FT VERT CL 4 FT DOWN VERT CL 73 FT UP
Cut Off
Clovelly Farms
Fl R 4s
Ashland Canal
Ashland
OVHD PWR CAB AUTH CL 25 FT
OVHD PWR CAB AUTH CL 40 FT
St. Louis Canal
1 FT JUN 1986
4½ FT NOV 1996
Grand Bayou Canal
Bayou Lafourche
Belle Amie
Montegut
Pipeline Canal
Bayou Chauvin
Bayou Pointe au Chien
Bayou Terrebonne
Bayou Blue
Grand Bayou
Galliano
TANK
Chauvin
New Canal
Point Barre
Petit Caillou
Bayou Grand Caillou
Grand Caillou
Lake Boudreaux
Q G 17ft 3M "15"
LIFT BRIDGE HOR CL 60 FT VERT CL 3 FT DOWN VERT CL 73 FT UP
OVHD PWR CAB AUTH CL 60 FT
Obstn PA
BAYOU LAFOURCHE
The controlling dep... of 300 feet from th... through Belle Pass C... thence a centerline d... thence 7 feet to the... Larose; thence 4 fe... feet to Thibodaux. T... the jetties is closed...
Numerous pilings, forms, and abandoned Bayou Lafourche from...

North



Joins page 7
Joins page 15
Westwego
Harvey
Marrero
(use chart 11368)
Lock
OVHD POWER CABS AUTH CL 55 FT
Harvey Canal No 1
(use chart 11367)
N O & L C R R
drainage
Algiers Alternate Route
(use chart 11367)
Bayou Barataria
Belle Chasse
Hy. Tunnel
Shingle Point
St. Clair
Braithwaite
Twelvemile Point
Violet
Violet Canal
Lock (closed)
St Bernard
Bayou Segnette
3 FT MAR 1997 TO WESTWEGO
TAOUATCHE
COUBA ISLAND
Bayou Bardeaux
Marsh
Canal
Pipeline
Q 17ft "1" Priv
PA
Crown Point
Oakville
Dalcour
Bertrandville
Wills Point
Jesuit Bend
Belair
Naomi
Carlisle
Poverty Pt
Phoenix
Myrtle Grove
(use chart 11364)
Nero
Davant
Pt Celeste
Lake Lery
CAUTION
Fixed and floating obstructions, some submerged, may exist within the magenta tinted bridge construction area. Mariners are advised to proceed with caution.
Caskett Bayou
Grand Lake
River aux Chenes
Jones Pt
Bayou Villars
Ferry
BARATARIA WATERWAY
(see note F)
Tank
Barataria
Canal
3 ½ FT MAR 1997
Stumps in water 30 ft from shore
LAFITTE
Fl R 4s 17ft 4M "2"
Fl Y 2.5s "B"
Bayou Perot
Bayou des Oies
Fl G 4s 17ft 4M "1" Ra Ref
NOTE F
BARATARIA WATERWAY
The controlling depth was 11 feet across the bar channel; thence a depth of 4 feet to Lt. 19. From Lt.19 to the entrance of the Bayou Rigolettes the controlling depth was 4 feet; thence 7 feet to the junction with the Intracoastal Waterway.
Dec 2008 - May 2009
Bayou Rigolettes
Dupre Cut
Bayou Dupont
Harvey Cutoff
Pipeline Canal
Piling PA
Round Lake
Lake Laurier
Wilkinson Canal
Lake Judge Perez
Bayou Grande Cheniere
Raquette Bay
Lake Five
Turtle Bay
Little Lake
Q 14ft "1" Priv
Obstn PA
Fl 4s 10ft "2" Priv
Bayou Cutler
Bayou St Denis
Fl G 4s 4M "51" Ra Ref
Fl R 4s 3M "50" Ra Ref
Bay Dosgris
Mud Lake
Grand Bayou
Snail Bay
Manilla
St Marys Pt
Bay Batiste
Big I
Shoal
W Bn 5
Priv aids
NOTE I
U LAFOURCHE
depth was 20 feet for a width the entrance in the Gulf, Channel, to Port Fourchon; depth of 12 feet to Leeville; e Intracoastal Waterway at feet to Raceland; thence 3 The old entrance through d by a dam.
Oct 1989 - Sep 2009
s, dolphins, obstructions, plat- ed well heads exist throughout m Belle Pass to Leeville.
50'
45'
40'
35'
29° 30'
25'

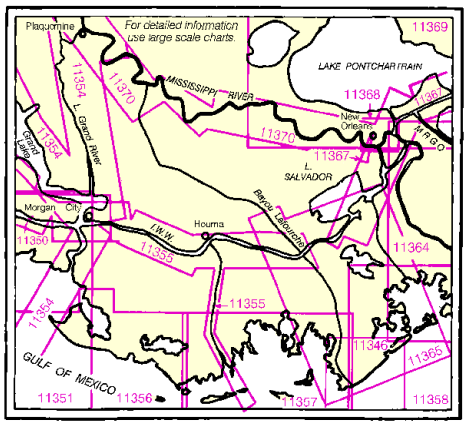
Joins page 8

NOTE E

COLREGS demarcation lines follow the general trend at the seaward high water shoreline except where charted.

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972. Demarcation lines are shown thus: – – – –



NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE NAME	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
		feet	feet	feet
Barataria Pass	(29°16'N/089°57'W)	1.2	---	---
Manilla, Barataria Bay	(29°26'N/089°59'W)	1.0	---	---
Timballer Island, Timballer	(29°05'N/090°32'W)	1.2	---	---
Caillou Boca	(29°04'N/090°48'W)	1.4	---	---
Eugene Island, Atchafalaya Bay	(29°22'N/091°23'W)	1.9	1.7	0.6

Dashes (- - -) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the Internet from http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov.

(Dec 2009)

41st Ed., Dec / 09 ■ Corrected through NM Dec 19/09
Corrected through LNM Dec 15/09

11352

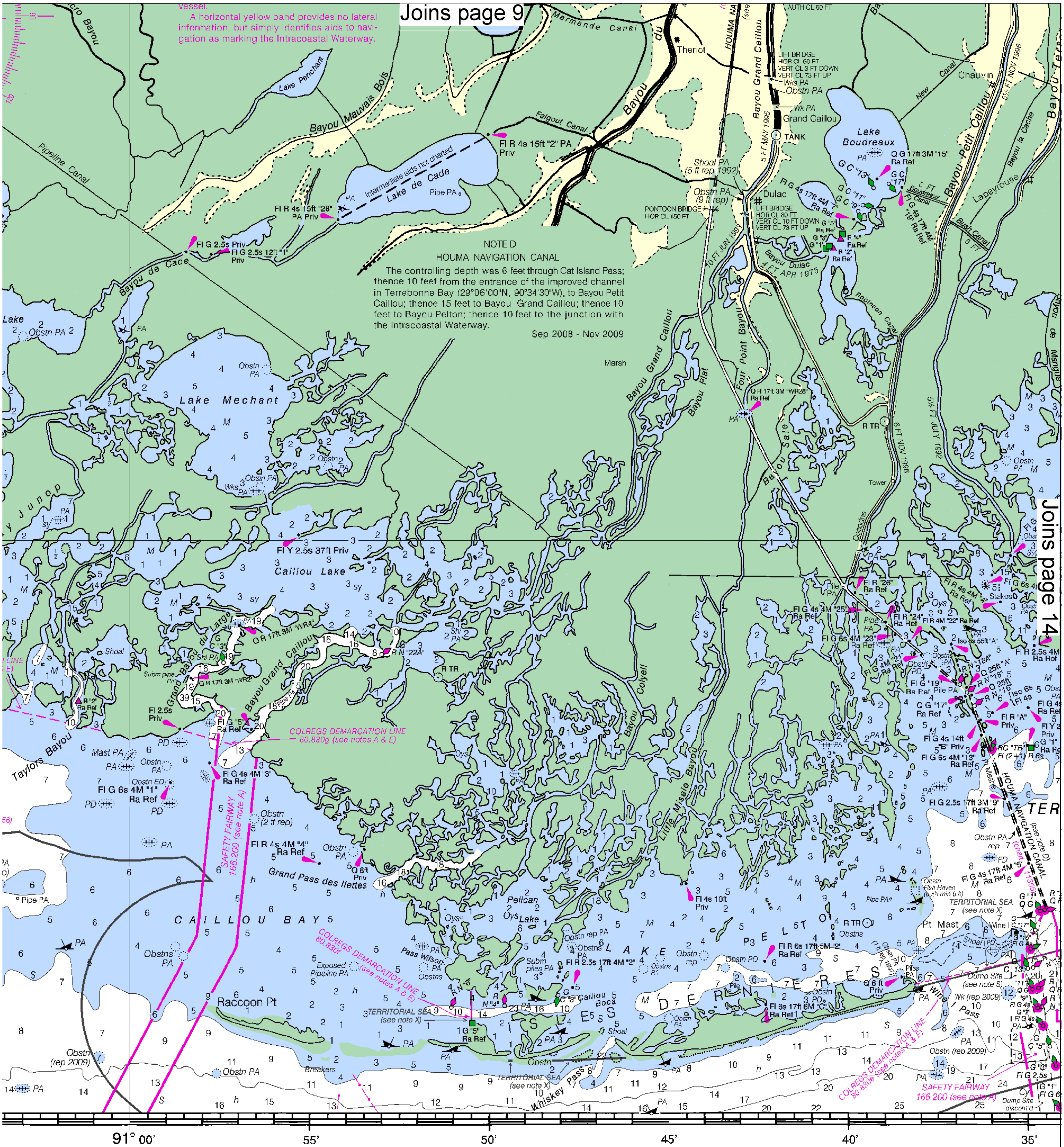
CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navi
Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additio
improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS
Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

North

Joins page 9



NOTE C

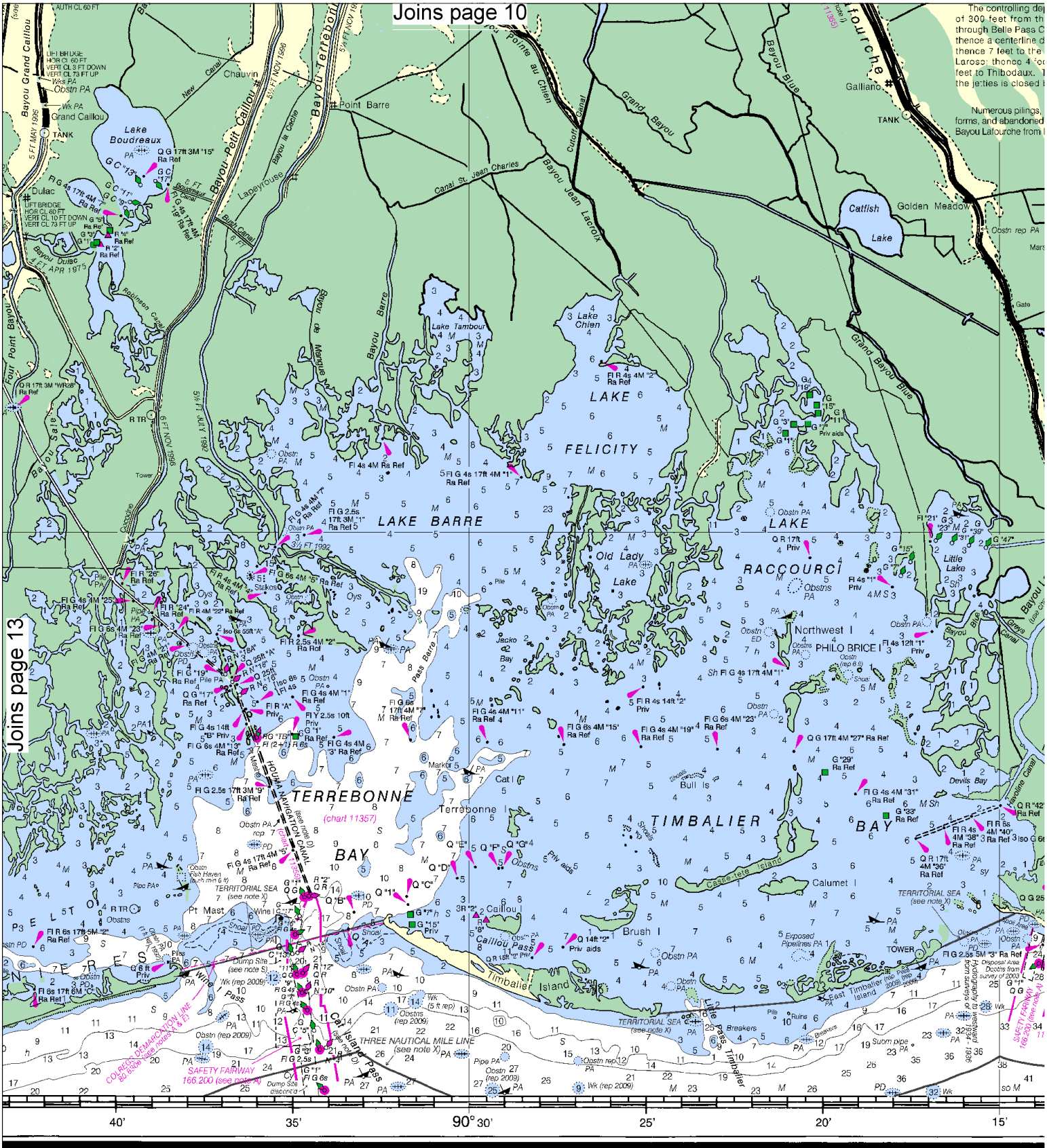
The hydrography within the heavy dashed black line was surveyed by NOS in 2005. A shoaling condition has been observed in relation to prior surveys. The density of this most recent survey data is inadequate to rule out the possibility of shoaler depths or undetected submerged features in these areas.

CAUTION

Survey platforms, signs, pipes, piles, and stakes, some submerged, may exist along the maintained channels. Piles and platforms are not charted where they interfere with a light symbol.

avigation. The National
tions, or comments for
CS2), National Ocean

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMER
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADM
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY



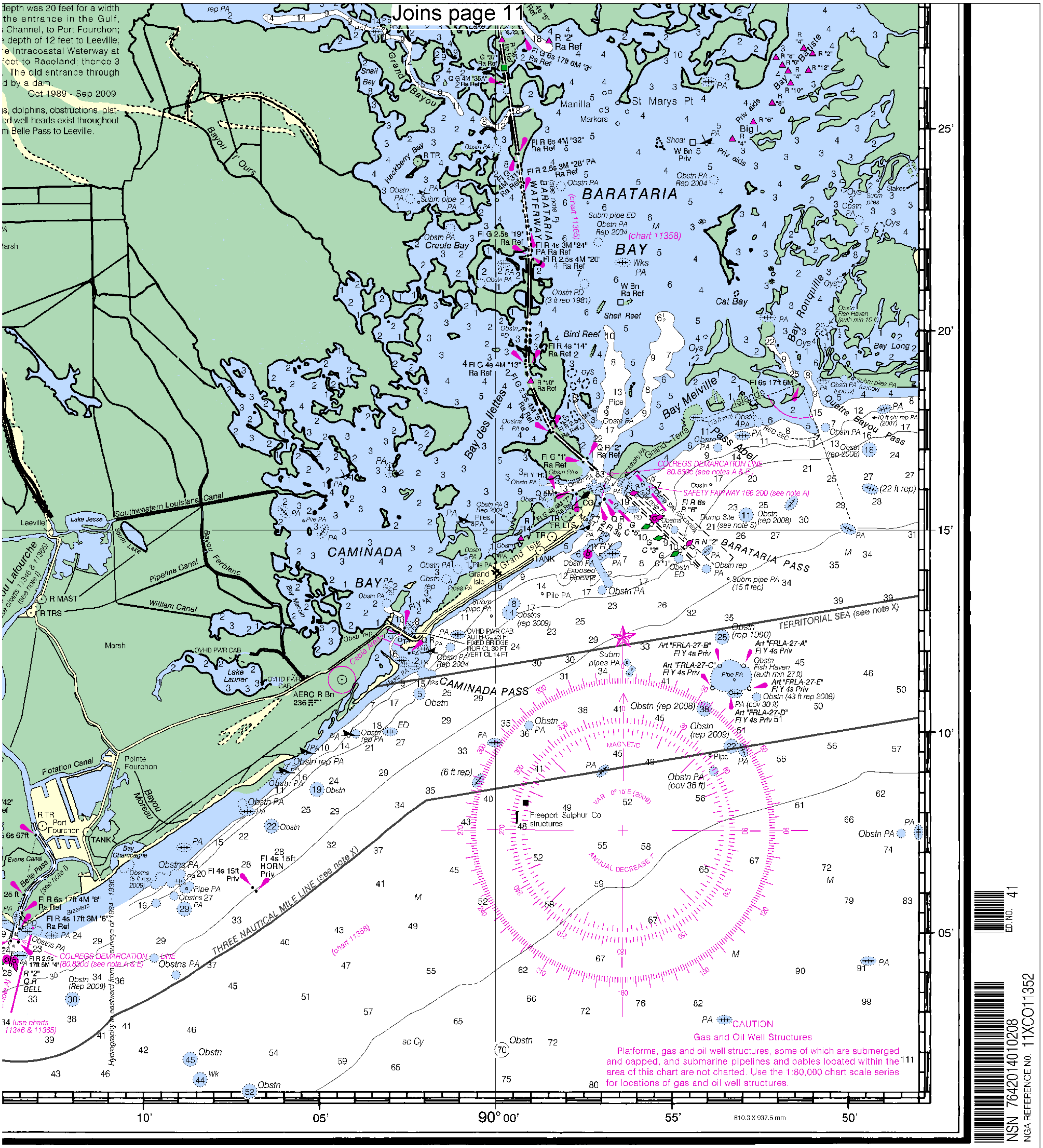
Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

FATHOMS
FEET
METERS

North

Joins page 11



New Orleans to Calcasieu River, East Section

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:175,000

11352

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Station Gulfport – 228-863-5818
Coast Guard Station Venice – 985-534-2332
Coast Guard Station Grand Isle– 985-787-2136
Coast Guard Station New Orleans – 504-846-6181
LA Wildlife and Fisheries– 800-442-2511
Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.